

Darawshe offers Iraq peace trip

TEL AVIV (R) — An Arab member of the Israeli parliament who supports Iraq in the Gulf crisis offered on Tuesday to travel to Baghdad on a peace mission.

The offer by Abdul Wahab Darawshe, a veteran Knesset (parliament) deputy, underlined the depth of support for the Jewish state's most feared foe among the 700,000 Arabs in Israel and 1.75 million Palestinians in the occupied territories.

"I requested a meeting with Yitzhak Shamir to hear his position and to see if he wants to send a message to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein," Darawshe, head of the small Arab Democratic Party and its sole Knesset member, told Reuters.

A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir rejected the proposal as "an exercise in futility."

"I don't think it is realistic. There is no place for such mediation," Avi Pazner said, ruling out a meeting with the prime minister. "Shamir is not available this week."

Darawshe, who broke from the Labour Party nine months before the 1988 parliamentary elections, Saturday became the first Knesset member to publicly express his support for Iraq following its takeover of Kuwait.

"We support the unity between Iraq and Kuwait as a positive step on the road to a comprehensive Arab unity and abject in any foreign intervention to the Gulf," Darawshe said Tuesday.

He said he would fly to Iraq immediately if Shamir approved peace talks with Iraq but would scrap the idea if the prime minister rejected the initiative.

Darawshe, one of only six Arabs in the Knesset, made his statements amid overwhelming support for Iraq among Palestinians under Israeli rule.

Iraqi flags and pictures of Saddam appeared Tuesday in Nazareth, and hundreds of Palestinians have staged almost daily demonstrations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Troops in the occupied territories, where a Palestinian revolt against Israeli rule has raged for 32 months, have been ordered to quash pro-Iraqi demonstrations there as quickly as possible, the Hebrew-language daily Haaretz reported Tuesday.

Palestinians in the West Bank town of Ramallah said troops who had appeared to be striving to avoid Arab casualties in recent weeks responded fiercely to a march in support of Saddam Monday night.

A resident said soldiers fired tear-gas and rubber and plastic bullets without giving a mandatory warning to disperse.

The army's senior officer in the West Bank, Major-General Yitzhak Mordechai, decried any change in policy. "There is no change to the situation in the field... I can't point to anything

unusual in the field," he told Israel Radio.

Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens told reporters on Tuesday he was "disappointed" to discover the amount of support for Iraq among Palestinians.

The Progressive Movement, another Arab party with just one Knesset member, has also backed Iraq.

The Arab-dominated Israeli Communist Party and the Islamic Movement, the two main political groups for Israeli Arabs, have criticised Iraq's occupation of Kuwait but condemned the Western military buildup in the Gulf.

Darawshe acknowledged many Israelis were angered by his support for Iraq, but he insisted his proposal to visit Baghdad was purely for peace.

"As Arabs in Israel, we feel we must intervene to help defuse the crisis and achieve peace, if we can," he said.

Support growing

Palestinians chanting "Death to America" burned American and Israeli flags Tuesday in one of the several rallies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in support of Saddam Hussein.

In a response to growing anti-American sentiments among Palestinians, the U.S. embassy in Tel Aviv urged Americans working in the occupied Gaza Strip to be cautious, embassy officials said.

Sources in Gaza said Americans were told not to enter trouble spots such as Palestinian refugee camps where many pro-Saddam rallies have taken place in recent days.

"There is something building up against the Americans. We are certainly on the watch. We are aware that the first target would be Americans," said Alexandra Seiffert, spokeswoman for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in Gaza which employs three Americans.

She said she did not know if American staffers were pulled off their duties in the refugee camps. UNRWA assists Palestinian refugees, mainly providing education and medical care.

U.S. embassy spokesman Richard Langford said he was not aware of warnings being issued to Americans in the West Bank. He said he did not know how many Americans were working in the occupied territories.

Palestinians are celebrating Saddam as a national saviour who can win back the West Bank and Gaza Strip and teach a lesson to the Americans who are perceived as one-sidedly pro-Israel.

The support reached near-frenzy after Saddam earlier this week linked his pullout from Kuwait to an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

The strongest expressions of anti-American sentiment were reported in the West Bank city of Nablus on Tuesday.

Gulf sea confrontation could come in 2 days

WASHINGTON (R) — With American ships and troops pouring into the Gulf region, U.S. television reported that the first confrontation of U.S. naval forces with Iraq could come in the next two days.

Warships accompanying the aircraft carrier Eisenhower in the Red Sea could in the next two days stop and board an Iraqi freighter headed for Aqaba via the Suez Canal, NBC news reported late Monday. The freighter is loaded with small arms and ammunition bought in Poland, NBC reported.

U.S. Defence Department spokesman Peter Williams confirmed U.S. forces were monitoring Iraqi ship movements in the region, but would not say which ships were targets of the surveillance. The White House has said U.S. forces will do whatever is necessary to enforce U.N.-approved economic sanctions against Iraq because of its Aug. 2

"I think our position grows stronger with each day that goes by," Major General Don Kaufman, acting chief of staff for U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia, told reporters Monday.

Defence Secretary Dick Cheney will fly to Saudi Arabia Friday to visit U.S. troops and stress American readiness to "protect" the Saudis and other Gulf states, the Pentagon said.

U.S. troops are now arriving in Saudi Arabia at a lively pace, with transport planes landing about every 10 minutes in an airlift designed to shore up Saudi defences.

The Pentagon is drawing up plans for U.S. warships in the northern Arabian Sea, Gulf and

take-over of Kuwait.

U.S. forces are pouring into Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region under "Operation Desert Shield" to bolster U.S. efforts to "defend" Saudi Arabia and clamp an economic hold on Iraq.

"We have had two or three ships... that have turned away or at least otherwise have not landed with their cargoes," Fitzwater said, adding that the ships did so without any direct clash with Western warships.

"We assess the impact of the embargo as excellent," Fitzwater said.

President George Bush planned to interrupt his three-week holiday in Kennebunkport, Maine Tuesday night for a day of briefings on Wednesday in Washington.

The aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy and its 80 warplanes could leave Norfolk, Virginia, for the Gulf this week, joining an

armada of more than 40 warships in or en route to the region, including three other carriers, officials said.

Four carriers would give a strike force of more than 300 fighters and bombers.

Defence officials said at least 5,000 U.S. troops were already in Saudi Arabia and that figure would swell to at least 50,000 in the coming weeks. The figure could go even higher in the months ahead, they added.

Joining the ground forces in Saudi Arabia were more than 100 air force F-15 jets fighters and F-16 attack aircraft.

Troops began arriving in Saudi Arabia last week after Bush agreed to a Saudi request.

Uncertainty surrounded the thousands of West Europeans and Americans detained in Iraq, Iraq's ambassador to the United Nations, Abdal Amir Al Anbari, said Iraq would let all foreigners leave in a few days or weeks.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

'Trapped Westerners having good time'

PARIS (R) — Iraq's ambassador to France, Abdul Razzak Al Hashimi, said Monday Westerners unable to leave his country were having a good time and a free holiday. "They are not held, believe me, they are enjoying the sun, and they are in the best hotels in Baghdad and they are having a very good time; a free paid vacation, that's what they are doing," he told a news conference. Hashmi, twice summoned to the French Foreign Ministry in recent days about the inability of the 530 French nationals in Iraq and Kuwait to leave, was answering questions about President Francois Mitterrand's statement last week that French under Iraqi control were effectively prisoners.

Norway's envoy to Iraq suffers attack

OSLO (R) — Norway's ambassador to Iraq has suffered a heart attack and Oslo has asked the Iraqi authorities for permission to send a plane to fly him home, the national news agency NTB reported Tuesday. It was not known whether 27 Norwegians trapped in Iraq would be allowed to leave on the same plane, if it is allowed in. Doctors, however, said Harold Lone, 61, would need to stay in hospital for about a week before he would be well enough to leave. The sick ambassador will probably be replaced Friday.

Egyptian tourism unaffected by crisis

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian official said Tuesday tourism was so far unaffected by the Gulf crisis. "There have not been any signs that tourism in Egypt has been affected in the current situation in the Middle East and the Gulf crisis," Ramzi Zaqzuna, head of the state-run Egyptian Chamber of Tourism and Travel Agencies, told Reuters. He said the crisis, just as the summer season for Arab tourists was winding down, had not resulted in cancellations for the winter season favoured by Western tourists. But he predicted that if tension continued tourism could fall 10 per cent this winter and even more the following summer.

U.S. women driving in Saudi Arabia

NICOSIA (R) — American women with the U.S. military contingent in Saudi Arabia are driving vehicles despite a ban on female drivers in the kingdom. Gulf-based diplomats said Tuesday. The diplomats said the government had relaxed its rules to allow dozens of U.S. air force and army women to drive military transports on desert highways in the Eastern province. Women in Saudi Arabia are always veiled in public and seldom go anywhere unless accompanied by a male relative. As a concession to the Saudis, women staff officers work with their Saudi male counterparts, the diplomats said.

Pro-Iraqi rally fails to materialise

CAIRO (R) — Hundreds of Egyptian security men were deployed in central Cairo Tuesday but a scheduled pro-Iraqi demonstration failed to materialise. "Wake up Egyptians... with whom should we side: Iraq or America?" said a statement by the "Wafid Vanguard" group urging Egyptians to protest at Western intervention in the Gulf. Scores of state security officers and hundreds of plain clothes policemen and riot troops carrying sticks, shields and electric batons were deployed in a busy square in the heart of Cairo. But the demonstrators did not come.

Head of shrines backs King Fahd

NICOSIA (R) — The head of Islam's two holiest shrines, said by Iraq to be under foreign occupation, Tuesday supported King Fahd of Saudi Arabia for inviting foreign forces to defend the kingdom. "We back all your decisions to safeguard the security of the country and its citizens against evil and evil-doers," Sheikh Mohammad Ben Abdullah Al Sabeel, president of the Grand Mosque in Mecca and the Prophet Mohammad Mosque in Medina said in a letter to Fahd.

Kuwait sent \$1b to West in early '90

BASLE (R) — Kuwaitis placed more than \$1 billion with major Western banks in the first quarter of 1990, boosting the emirate's wealth on deposit in the West to more than \$17 billion, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) said Wednesday. Commercial banks in major industrialised democracies and offshore financial centres, told the BIS, the central bankers' bank, the Kuwaiti deposits rose by \$1.32 billion in the first three months of this year to stand at \$17.59 billion at the end of March.

Red Cross renews appeal in Kuwait crisis

GENEVA (R) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) indirectly appealed to Iraq Tuesday to allow the organisation to carry on its work despite the Gulf crisis. "For more than 10 days the ICRC has been preoccupied with the Gulf crisis and its humanitarian consequences," ICRC President Corneille Sommaruga told a news conference. "It launches a pressing appeal that the dialogue the ICRC has begun with all the parties would intensify and that the ICRC's efforts of Aug. 2 would thus bear fruit so it can carry out its humanitarian mission," he said.

Sri Lanka sells tea to Iraq

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka continued to sell tea to Iraq for the second successive week despite U.N. trade sanctions against that country, officials and brokers said. Plantation Ministry Secretary R.S. Jayaratne said the government decided to allow tea to be sold to Iraq as it was a food commodity. Brokers said that Iraq bought less tea Tuesday than the average 500,000 kg bought at previous auctions. "It could be, because of the shipping blockade," one broker said.

Raymond and Robert Atcheson

announce with deep regret

the demise of

Samaan Michael Layous

on 13 August, 1990.
He is survived by his wife Margaret Samaan Layous and his four children Raymonde Layous Atcheson, Michael, Samaan and Salim Layous.
The funeral will be held at the Christian Cemetery in Amman Thursday 16 August, 1990 at 3:30 p.m.
Condolences will be held at the residence of Mr. Robert Atcheson between 5:00 and 9:00 p.m. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 16, 17 and 18 August in the Safeway Shmeisani area, near the Al Mansour Mosque and the Al Walid Supermarket.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Programme review
15:45 Children's programme
17:30 Educational programme
18:00 News summary in Arabic
18:05 Cairo news message
18:30 Local programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 Arabic programme
22:00 News in Arabic
22:45 Play

PROGRAMME TWO

18:45 S.O.S. Dispers
19:00 News in French
19:15 French varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:15 News in Arabic
20:30 A Family File
21:10 Documentaries
22:00 News in English
22:20 Challenger

PROVATE

04:30 Fajr
05:34 Sunday Dhuhr
12:40 Dhuhr
16:19
19:26
20:50

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swielet, Tel. 810740
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Assumption Tel. 637440
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terratone Church Tel. 622366
Church of the Assumption Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772361
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Assumption Church Tel. 685326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 81295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 615817, 654932
WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.
Min/max. temp. Amman 18 / 29

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 651111

Civil Defence Immediate Response 630341

Civil Defence Emergency 631101

Rescue Police 632, 621111, 637777

Fire Brigade 891228

Blood Bank 775121

Highway Police 843402

Traffic Police 894390

Public Security Department 630231

Hotel Complaints 602800

Price Complaints 661176

Water and Sewerage Complaints 010230

Overseas Calls 010230

Central Jordanian Telephone Repair 623101

Dr. Abdul Qader Labi 696048

Fires Pharmacy 661912

Ferdous Pharmacy 778336

Al Asmaa Pharmacy 637055

Nahrour Pharmacy 623672

Al Salam Pharmacy 636730

Yacoub Pharmacy 649495

Simeisani Pharmacy 637650

IRBD:

Dr. Radwan Sa'd (-)

Al Shar'a Pharmacy (962)238

ZARQA

Fundamentalists blast foreign intervention in Saudi Arabia

By Marwan M. Shashin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A new phase in Jordan's democratic experience began unfolding Tuesday, when "the underground, and previously outlawed Islamic Tahrir party (Liberation Party) announced its pro-Iraq and anti-foreign intervention stand during a press conference.

Al Tahrir, which does not recognise the legitimacy of any of the Arab World's 21 governments, decided to "go public" and give further clout to the anti-foreign intervention stand which has been espoused by the Jordanian government and people almost unanimously, observers noted.

"It is the duty of all Muslim rulers to mobilise their armies immediately and fight the foreign armies which have come to the region," Atta Abu Rushteh, the group's official spokesman told the press.

"If rulers hesitate to take such moves at this time, it is the duty of every Muslim to 'force' his ruler to take such action," Abu Rushteh added.

A party statement, made available to the press last week, had said that "any aggression on any Islamic country makes it imperative for all Muslim countries to fight the aggressor." Abu Rushteh also called for breaking diplomatic relations with

any country (foreign or non-Muslim), that moves troops into or attacks any Muslim country.

He said that any Muslim ruler who asks non-Muslims to intervene in an inter-Muslim affair is committing a "terrible and unforgivable crime." To order Muslim troops to serve alongside foreign troops in the event of a war with another Muslim nation is "even more unforgivable," Abu Rushteh said.

The spokesman referred to the unity of Iraq and Kuwait as a "positive" step in that it united two Muslim lands and in line with one of the declared aims of the group to unite all Muslim states.

"The Liberation Party," said Abu Rushteh, "does not support any ruler in the Muslim lands, because none of the ruler have adopted Islam as a complete way of life."

"However, the party supports any steps to unify Muslim lands, even when they are carried out by rulers of whom we do not approve," said Abu Rushteh.

In line with the concept of having one united Muslim country, the party spokesman said that although the party's basic position towards the existing governments had not changed, the current threat of foreign troops to the region belongs to all people in all Muslim countries."

Referring to the "Arab nation," Abu Rushteh said that

"this nation will free itself from those who ask for help from imperialist forces."

During introductory remarks the spokesman said that imperialist powers had divided the Arab-Muslim nation into separate states which espoused secularist ideals rather than Islamic ones and kept them weak and dependent on the imperialist powers.

Abu Rushteh said the insolence of the imperialist powers such as America, Britain and France was not acceptable to all the Muslim people.

The party has been working underground since its founders split from the Muslim Brotherhood movement in 1953 and Tuesday's press conference was the first public appearance of the group's spokesmen in Jordan.

The party advocates the establishment of one Muslim nation and the restoration of the caliphate system.

Asked if despite its rejection of the legitimacy of the current governments in the Arab World, the party would support those governments who stood against foreign intervention, the party spokesman said that although the party's basic position towards the existing governments had not changed, the current threat of foreign troops to the region belongs to all people in all Muslim countries."

"We respect and appreciate France's brave stand and look forward to further French support for the Arab just causes."

Egyptians demonstrate against foreign forces in Saudi Arabia

By Abdal Latif Al Koraishi
Special to the Jordan Times

ZARQA — Thousands of Egyptian nationals living in Jordan demonstrated in the streets of Zarqa Tuesday calling for an end to foreign intervention in Arab affairs and for an immediate withdrawal of American forces from Saudi Arabia.

The marchers carried posters condemning the American invasion, raised portraits of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and hailed the brave Jordanian stand in support of Iraq in the face of the common enemy.

At least 1,500 Egyptians took part in the march, organised by Egyptian workers in Jordan, was staged Tuesday in a show of solidarity with the Iraqi people.

The marchers passed through the main streets of Tafleeh chanting anti-American slogans and calling for an end to foreign intervention in Arab affairs.

The marchers also chanted slogans in support of His Majesty King Hussein's endeavours to contain the Arab Gulf crisis.

The demonstration, which started at the Municipal Stadium, moved along the main streets of

Speakers condemned the resolutions as part of American conspiracies against the Arab Nation.

Egyptian workers in Jordan bulk of nearly 175,000 non-Jordanians working and living in the Kingdom.

According to some estimates, the Egyptians number about 130,000. They, along with workers from Jordan's partners in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC), enjoy special privileges like priority over other non-Jordanian Arabs seeking work in the country.

For example, an Egyptian pays JD 100 for an annual work permit compared to JD 300 for non-Arab workers.

Egyptians employed as farmers workers or nurses pay only JD 30 for their work permits.

Civil defence gears up for active role

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Civil Defence officials, not discounting the possibility of hostilities breaking out in the Gulf, have started taking measures to guard against any such possibility and to protect the population from any fallout of a Gulf war.

On Sunday, His Majesty King Hussein issued directives to the government to train people on civil defence operations. His directives came a call he made on Jordanians to intensify their efforts to protect the homeland and national unity.

In a press conference held Tuesday at the Civil Defence Department (CDD) headquarters in Amman, CDD Chief Major-General Aaff Ghol called on Jordanians to shoulder their responsibility in ensuring their safety.

General Ghol said that a higher

council for civil defence has been formed. The council is headed by the Minister of Interior and includes in its membership the director of the Public Security Department (PSD), the director of Civil Defence, a senior army officer and all ministries undersecretaries.

He said that the council would be responsible for outlining a general plan for each ministry and department. However, he said, that many civil defence duties are the responsibility of the people.

Conservation in the use of water, food, the purchase of a first aid kits and five extinguishers are the responsibility of citizens," he said.

While the higher council sets the general policies, the district governors carry it out, he added.

He said that his department advocated the concept of comprehensive civil defence where "every citizen has a duty."

Asked if public shelters were ready to take people in case of air raids, he said that that was the responsibility of governors and he could only agree that shelters have been neglected for a long time. He noted that there was a lack in the number of home shel-

(Continued on page 4)

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

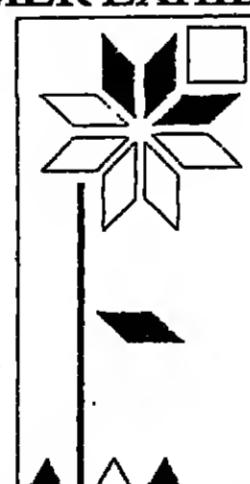
- Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- Exhibition of paintings by 10 Iraqi artists at the Jordan Plastic Art Association Gallery.
- Art exhibition by Samir Al Sharabi at the Royal Cultural Centre.

LECTURES

- Lecture on the political life in Jordan by Senator Ali Abu Nawar at the Royal Cultural Centre — 6:30 p.m.
- Lecture entitled "Archaeology and Traditional Architecture" at ACOR — 7:30 p.m.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein
IN COOPERATION WITH NOOR AL HUSSEIN FOUNDATION AND THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FUNDED BY U.S. AID

THE HANDICRAFT SUMMER EXHIBITION



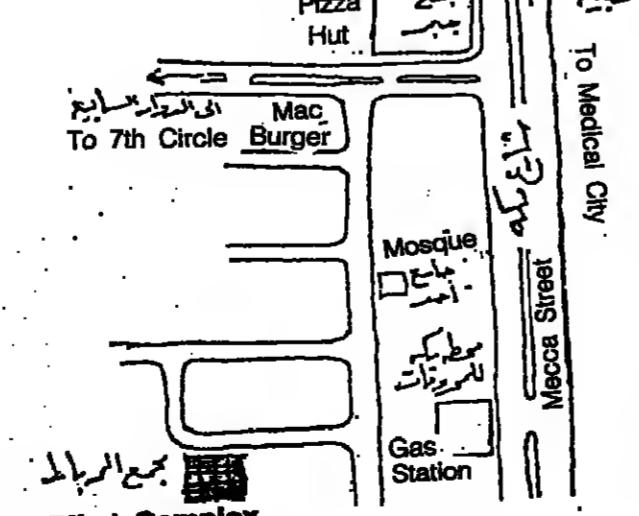
quilts leather handbags beach bags
collector's dolls picture frames olive oil soap

Thursday, 9 - Saturday 18 August, 1990

11:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m. at Al Ribat Center

Jordan River Designs

Save the Children project



Parliamentarians move to support and explain Jordan's position on Gulf crisis, internal front

AMMAN (J.T.) — Members of the Lower House of Parliament

have urged France to adopt a fair-handed policy and support Iraqi and Jordanian just causes. France has been bound to the Arab World through various historical links and the Arabs have always looked at France as a European nation that advocates the causes of freedom, justice, fraternity and equality and backs the liberation of human beings from the bonds of slavery," said the memorandum.

It said that the Jordaniens supported their leader and work in unison to serve national causes.

The statement appealed to the members of the public to stand fast in the face of the psychological war being waged on the country, and the hostile propaganda directed against Jordan's military and economic structure.

It urged all men and women to join the civil defence centres to acquire military training and civil defence skills, and carry out first aid and other necessary work in times of conflict.

The memorandum also urged members of the public to refrain from hoarding food supplies and

appealed to all Jordanians to help increase national production to offset economy pains and to rationalise spending and adapt to austerity.

The statement urged the Jordanian people to treat non-Jordanian Arabs with respect and affection, irrespective of their different countries' stand vis-a-vis Jordan or the Gulf crisis.

The statement saluted those Arab leaders who stood fast in the face of pressure and acts of blackmail and bribery, and chose to side by Iraq in its endeavours to repel aggression.

A statement was signed by Nayeef Al Hadid, Ahmad Abbadi and Hisham Al Sharabi referred to France's opposition to Washington's interpretation of the U.N. Security Council resolution with regard to the Gulf sanctions against Iraq, which proved Paris' independence, and said that such position is deeply respected by the Arabs.

"We respect and appreciate France's brave stand and look forward to further French support for the Arab just causes."

Meanwhile, a parliamentary panel set up to follow up the situation in the Arab Gulf region Tuesday decided to send cables to various parliaments in Arab and Islamic nations to explain the Jordanian Parliament's position with regard to the latest events in the Gulf and the American intervention.

The memoranda call on Arab and Islamic countries to adopt a unified position vis-a-vis the U.S. intervention which is designed to impose foreign domination on Arab wealth and call for solidarity in the face of the common threat.

The memoranda also discuss what the Jordan news agency, Petra, which reported the news, described as the ambiguity that surrounded the Cairo summit which had taken decisions thwarting the Arab League's endeavours to settle the Gulf issue.

The memoranda note that the foreign powers are determined to stop the Iraqis and the Arabs from acquiring sufficient power to regain their rights and protect their interests.

A statement at the end of the meeting, which was attended by House speaker Suleiman Arar, said that the speaker had been asked to pave the way for visit to Iran and Turkey by Jordanian parliamentary delegations to relay Jordan's views and discuss the Gulf crisis.

Arar later announced that he would hold a press conference Wednesday to talk about the situation and the Parliament's views with regard to the events in the Gulf.

In the statement the Parliament stressed the need for contacting the nine Arab states, which did not vote for the summit's resolutions in Cairo, to try to adopt a united stand vis-a-vis the ongoing events.

The parliamentary panel said it would contact various professional unions and organisations in Jordan to coordinate positions with regard to a programme designed to spread awareness among members of the public on domestic issues, the situation of supplies, civil defence and other issues in the country.

Uncertainty continues over W. Europeans and N. Americans

Hundreds cross into Jordan

By Nur Sati
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Hundreds of Arabs, Asians, Africans, East Europeans and Latin Americans arrived in Jordan across the border from Iraq Tuesday while uncertainty continued over when and how Iraq intended to permit Western Europeans and North Americans to leave.

The agreement will benefit countries in the western Asian region, including Jordan.

Under the agreement, both sides will cooperate in working out projects for countries in western Asia and pave the way for exchanging consultations, expertise and information in several matters relevant to industry and trade and agriculture.

The agreement also provides for holding seminars and conferences by specialists to discuss topics related to regional cooperation in these fields and preparing the ground for implementing joint projects.

The agreement was signed by ESCWA's executive Secretary-General Tayseer Abdul Jaber and Burhan Dajani, the federation's secretary-general.

Following the signing ceremony, Abdul Jaber said that ESCWA was willing to cooperate with the federation and provide it with experts and researchers.

Chileans and others — had crossed by late Tuesday afternoon, official sources said. "There are hundreds more coming," commented one official.

In the meantime, a group of about 280 Indians — 210 of them from a group of 700 pilgrims visiting Iraq when Baghdad sent its army across the border to Kuwait and the rest who found their own way to Jordan from Kuwait — was flown home Tuesday evening aboard an Air India Boeing 747.

Two other similar chartered planes are expected to arrive here this week to airlift rest of the pilgrim group and others who may reach Amman on

their own from Iraq, embassy officials said.

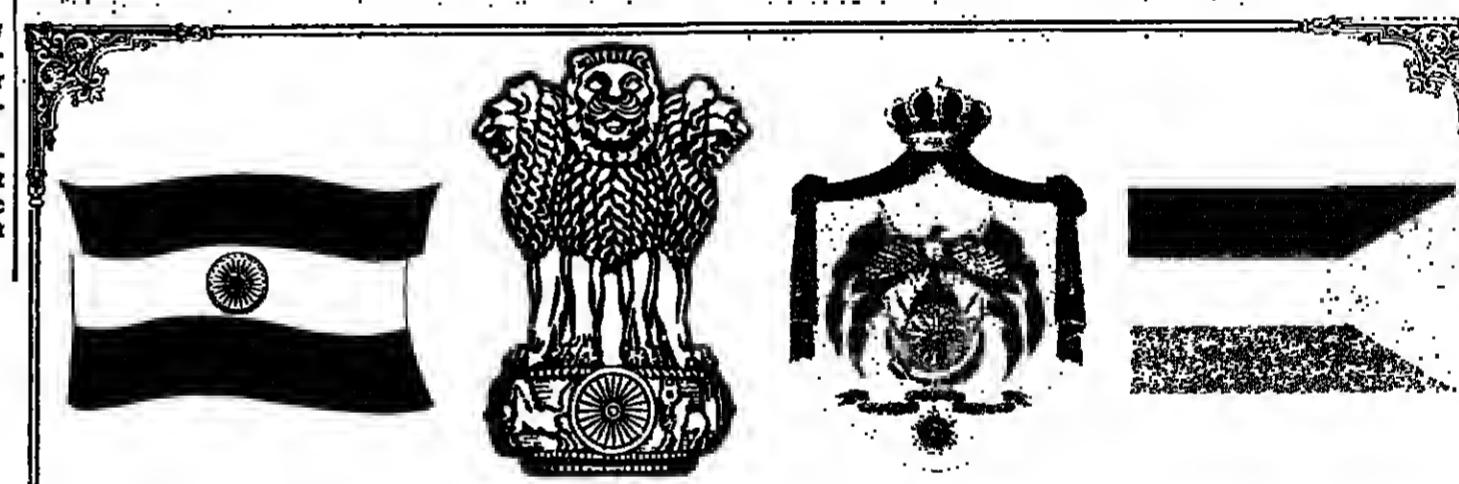
Mounting anxiety at the possibility of war has escalated

worries over India's 180,000 expatriates remaining in Kuwait and Iraq, says the Indian civil aviation minister, Muarrif Khan, who arrived in Amman on Monday. The purpose of Khan's visit was to hold talks with officials and his Jordanian counterpart to find ways of facilitating travel for his people. Though Khan was unable to provide a figure of how many were expected to leave, he said that he did not expect a large number of Indians arranging for their flights home in the next few weeks," he told the Jordan Times.

for the women and children," Khan said.

The result of the meetings in Jordan was that the Kingdom would extend all facilities and assistance to Indians transiting through Jordan, including the waiver of visa requirements.

The Philippine ambassador to Jordan, Pacifico Castro, said a group of 550 Filipinos were gathered in Amman to take flight out Wednesday and Friday aboard special Philippines Airways flights. "We have another 60,000 of our nationals in Kuwait and Iraq, and we are arranging for their flights home in the next few weeks," he told the Jordan Times.



JORDAN FERTILIZER INDUSTRY COORDINATION COMMITTEE

Jordan Phosphate Mines Company



Arab Potash Company



WISH

A HAPPY INDEPENDENCE DAY
TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA
MARKING
SUCCESSFUL GATEWAY TO
PROSPEROUS NINETIES

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.

Established 1975

زنگنه از اینجا می شود

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Gulf war II and media images

NOT since 1980, the year in which the Gulf war broke out, did so many journalists show up in town at the same time. Most Jordanians welcome and value their presence amongst us, especially at this difficult and sensitive time. Particularly welcoming of this elite international group, though, are fellow Jordanian hacks, to use the popular term for journalists in America and Britain.

Hacks, the word, means many things. But in its relationship to journalists it has only a small range of meanings. From "a horse let out for common hire" to "a horse worse worn out in service" to "one who forfeits individual freedom of action or professional integrity in exchange for wages or other assured reward; esp: a writer who works mainly for hire."

Where we and they, our Arab and international colleagues, fit in those definitions, and whether they include all print and other media people (men and women), we do not know. What we do know is that we all are in the same boat, and everybody is trying to put in some hard work and effort to inform the world's public opinion.

Some may do it better than the others. But we all have our different ways in looking at the news and the analysis and in writing them to our listeners, viewers and readers.

Differences in presenting the news diminish or grow when the reports and tapes reach their final destinations. It then becomes a decision for the editors back home to fit their copies in with the overall picture that any given country or society may have formulated of the particular situation.

Reporters everywhere often complain that their pieces end up to be quite different from what was originally intended. Among the pool of journalists who have been reporting out of Amman, such complaints have not been unheard of, especially from American and some other European reporters.

Desk editors in New York and Washington and London may be too busy interpreting and accommodating their governments' and public opinions to make a good use of their reporters' work on their front pages. Or it is also common for those editors to think that the world begins and ends with the political situation in their countries, and to play their media images accordingly.

Needless to say that the strong media presence in Jordan has had a positive impact on necessary attempts to give the West and the rest of the world the other side of the story. But much more needs to be done in order to explain to them that the problem in the Gulf is just a pocket-book crisis. The whole international community has to understand that it is infinitely easier and safer to pay \$1.50 for a gallon of petrol than to lose oil and endanger world peace and security altogether.

It is imperative to understand that Gulf war II (the first lasted eight years and claimed the lives of over a million human beings) would be a real catastrophe.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

A rejection of Saddam Hussein's initiative to end the Gulf Crisis on the part of the United States and Israel was expected under the present circumstances and as the war drums in the West are being beaten, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Tuesday. Both are declared enemies of the Arab Nation and both would do anything in their power to keep the Arabs weak and divided, the paper said. But what about a European nation like France which has maintained strong ties with the Arab World, and what about the European Community of nations which have always supported right and justice? Asks the paper. We want to see the Europeans trying to solve the problem and not to further complicate matters, and we would like China and the Soviet Union to help in this endeavour, the paper hoped. It said that Moscow is regrettably under the spell of Washington, and is restricted in its actions, but still it can take a stand to deter others from complicating the situation, and can help impose international legitimacy at all times. Saddam Hussein's initiative, added the paper, is viewed by the peace-loving people as a means of restoring stability and peace throughout the Middle East region. This initiative is also a way of harnessing the U.S.-Zionist-imperialist drive to impose hegemony on the Arabs and to bring destruction to their land, the paper noted. It said for their part, the Arab masses are determined to sacrifice their souls in defence of their soil and in kicking out of the invaders from their territory.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily cautions readers to be careful about spending and urges them to rationalise their consumption under the present circumstances and in view of the looming dangers. Bader Abdul Haq says that no one wants to see invaders coming into Arab land imposing their will on us, and therefore, we are to make ready for all eventualities and for all events by starting to economise and to avoid hoarding of food supplies. One must be ready to confront the enemy by living within his own means and accepting simple life, and one should give up excessive spending and make ready to deal with more difficult times ahead of us, the writer adds. He criticises those citizens who rush to the shops and stores trying to buy as much food supplies as possible, and in quantities far exceeding their needs for weeks to come. He says that difficult times are a trial period for the people who should be reasonable in their behaviour, in their life style and in dealing with circumstances. To show love for one's country requires sacrifice and reason, and also sensible reaction to the events, says the writer, because he adds all of us are threatened and all of us need to cooperate to fend off the danger.

By deciding to intercept all Iraqi vessels and those carrying supplies to Iraq on the open seas, Washington has thus involved itself in very dangerous position and taken the Gulf region into an explosive stage, said Al Dustour Arabic daily Tuesday. The result of such rash action, said the paper, can only bring about more dangers and further risks not only to the Gulf area but to those involved in the current crisis and foreign powers.

Economic Forum

Arabs need to sell oil more than West's need to buy it

By Dr. Abdalla Mafid

Any neutral, fair and objective observer who went through some of the leading articles and commentaries of American and other Western media during the last two weeks can easily come to the conclusion that Mr. Bush has over-reacted to the take-over of Kuwait by Iraq. Western media subjected Mr. Bush to a dreadful amount of instigation which no normal person can tolerate without dancing to the cries of war made by the media. Readers who may dispute or doubt that must read, for example, the article titled "U.S. can and must stop Saddam" written by Ms. Karen E. House in the Wall Street Journal on Aug. 6, 1990 (p6). In this extraordinarily fiery article, Ms. House (the vice president, international, of Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the Wall Street Journal) called for the blood of President Saddam even if he pulls the Iraqi forces out of Kuwait! Obviously, the very highly charged atmosphere which accompanied the Kuwait

crisis was an opportunity taken by some very bad-intentioned journalists and columnists to promote certain non-economic ends and objectives under an economic guise. The main theme they wickedly and immorally exploited was that Saddam is threatening the free flow of oil at tolerable prices, which is a vital interest to the West, or so goes the argument of the instigation mongers. This is truly rubbish.

To all Arab oil producing countries, including Iraq, oil is a staple export commodity that must be exported. If Iraq, or any other oil producing Arab country, does not export its oil, its economy will be crippled. The fact that Bush administration chose to force a ban on oil imports from Iraq and Kuwait proves this viewpoint beyond doubt.

If the free flow of oil is a vital interest to the West, it is more so to Arab countries, including Iraq. Arabs produce oil for the sole purpose of selling it because otherwise

they hurt themselves more and before all other parties. And they must sell it to the world. But it does not really matter to whom they sell it. Even if they sell oil to China, Taiwan, South Africa, etc., they end up selling it to the West from a technical and practical point of view.

Economic analysts all over the world know very well that the world oil market is a closed market and that it is almost a perfect one or very close to that. This implies first, that oil prices throughout this market are either identical or very close to each other and, second, any quantities of oil delivered to any part of this market are automatically delivered to all parts of it. Oil sold by, say, Arabs to, say, a country in the East, say Korea, frees a corresponding quantity to be made available for another buyer, say, U.S.A. or Canada. Arabs, therefore, sell their oil to the West under all circumstances; they can do nothing else with it. Consequent-

ly, it must be said that the continued, free and smooth flow of Arab oil to the West is a vital Arab interest. One-sided arguments like the one produced by commentators as Ms. House are not only rubbish but must be camouflage for other, mostly political, dubious and devious aims.

The other side of the mis-leading argument that the price of oil has to be tolerable is also senseless and does not stand serious reasoning. The price of oil must be either low (\$10-14 for example), fair (\$20-24) or very high (\$50). The low price is not sustainable because oil importers tend to overcome oil at these low prices. Demand is thus boosted and the price is bid up. Alternatively, producers cut production, the supply is depressed, the price edges up, and tends to move to the fair level, that is the level justified by economic criteria. The market itself will not tolerate an unfair price.

For opposite reasons, a high price (\$50) is not sustainable as

well. Producers tend to over-produce and/or consumers cut their demand and, as a result, prices fall. Energy-saving policies are applied while development of alternative energy sources marches on. Of course, this is not theoretical formulation but is, as you must know, the lesson of the eighties. This is why oil producers dread high oil prices as importers do and have opposed them as enthusiastically as, or even more than them. In either case, low or high, oil prices tend to move towards the fair, that is tolerable, level and stay there or fluctuate around it in line with the fluctuations in demand and supply. Thus all the verbal gimmicks relating to the tolerable and free flow of oil at tolerable prices. Wars only create new bases of contention that lead again and again to oil disruption or threaten the free flow of oil at tolerable prices. Why does the West fail to understand or insist to ignore this simple point? Ask the media, like the Observer of London, and certain Western authors, like K.E. House.

tine and Lebanon, mere trivialities and can wait? What a solemn mistake!

As a result of this arrogant policy, now we live in a serious crisis, one which threatens the company's oil. This triggers an immediate and an overwhelming political manipulation scheme and a stunning military build up. Finally the company had to play the policeman role and is in direct control of the region. Uncle Sam, once again is leading his soldiers astray defending the Arab's honour? G. I. Joe is here to stay and will never go.

In conclusion, my fellow Arab brethren and irrespective of your colour or religion, for

the nuclear so-called deterrent will not note the difference, it is clear and quite evident that the main crux is our oil, do not be fooled by the company's pledge to defend any Arab regime. The camp is there to protect its interests and in doing so each and every one of us is indispensable.

How do we tackle this volatile situation? I see two predominant solutions. The first is very easy and fast, we should discard our identities and apply for green cards thus becoming more brilliant stars on the flag. The other is extremely difficult and could cost us our useless lives, to stand tall with each other strong and united and take what is rightfully ours!.

We are sure that Jordan will respect its commitment to the U.N. charter and impose the sanctions," said senior American official. "We do understand Jordan's position and we are also sure that if properly presented to the U.N. body there would be many willing ears to listen."

Israel said Tuesday it was not part of the international embargo on Iraq and that while it would like Jordan to join the siege against Iraq, it will not launch any military moves against the Kingdom.

U.S. stand

What is left unsaid by the United States, which is championing the push for anti-Iraq international sanctions, is how Washington would react to countries which refuse to tow its line.

However, in the case of Jordan,

'Iraq sanction move in United Nations court'

(Continued from page 1)

"We are under pressure from all sides... (from) those who want to tell us how to conduct our affairs and indeed subjectively with the situation to our east and Israel to the west," he said in the interview.

Crown Prince Hassan said the Kingdom, which respects the U.N. Charter and considers its "resolutions as mandatory... will suffer enormously when it applies sanctions." He pointed out that other countries, including Turkey, have sought compensation under Article 50 of the U.N. Charter when sanctions are applied.

"Even Sri Lanka is screaming..." the Crown Prince said, referring to an announcement by Colombo that it would disregard the sanctions since its tea exports to Iraq represent one of the major foreign exchange revenues for the island.

There is little doubt that Jordan

holds the central key, perhaps the only one, to any reasonable success in the international sanctions against Iraq since Baghdad cannot hope to use the Gulf as a channel for exports and imports in the face of the naval blockade which is soon becoming a reality: Turkey has closed its borders for transit of goods to Iraq and the Syrian-Iraqi border remains closed since 1982. That leaves Jordan's Aqaba as the only route left open for Iraq, which used the Red Sea port exclusively during the eight years of war with Iran.

Enforcing the sanction resolution to the letter against Iraq, a major trade partner of Jordan, could not only undermine the faltering steps that the Kingdom gained and consolidated in the past 18 months, but will also deliver a stunning blow to hopes expressed by senior officials and businessmen

that the country, straining under an \$8.4 billion foreign debt burden, could be on the way to economic recovery, according to most economic analysis.

Iraq, which bought JD 124 million worth of Jordanian products — mostly agriculture and light industrial items — representing 40 per cent of all exports of the Kingdom in 1989, very much remains an export market for the Kingdom, particularly that many Jordanian industries are oriented towards the Iraqi consumer and ongoing efforts to diversify their markets will take several more years to bear real fruit. Furthermore, any curtailing of Jordan's exports to Iraq will contribute as much as 10 per cent to the growing unemployment in the Kingdom.

In addition, port activities and transport would suffer as much loss as 70 per cent if Jordan applied the

sanctions, economists said. Iraq used Aqaba for part of its oil exports, mainly to Brazil, during the eight-year war, but, according to analysts, indications from Baghdad point to a decision by Iraq that it could manage without any oil exports for some time.

Jordan bought Iraqi products worth \$214.7 million in 1989, almost 90 per cent of it in oil, according to statistics. In theory, Jordan, if it falls in line with the U.N. sanctions and bans imports from Iraq, there should not be a real problem, but the catch is that the Kingdom does not pay in cash for the imported Iraqi oil; Baghdad is repaying its debts, incurred during the war years.

When Iran and Iraq went into a ceasefire in August 1988, the Iraqi debts to Jordan stood at \$800 million in government-to-

Civil defence seeks more role

(Continued from page 3)

period of three years." However, Ghali said that his department was currently evaluating a locally-manufactured mask that would be afforded by people. He did not wish to elaborate. He added that masks on their own were not enough, since some gases affect human skin.

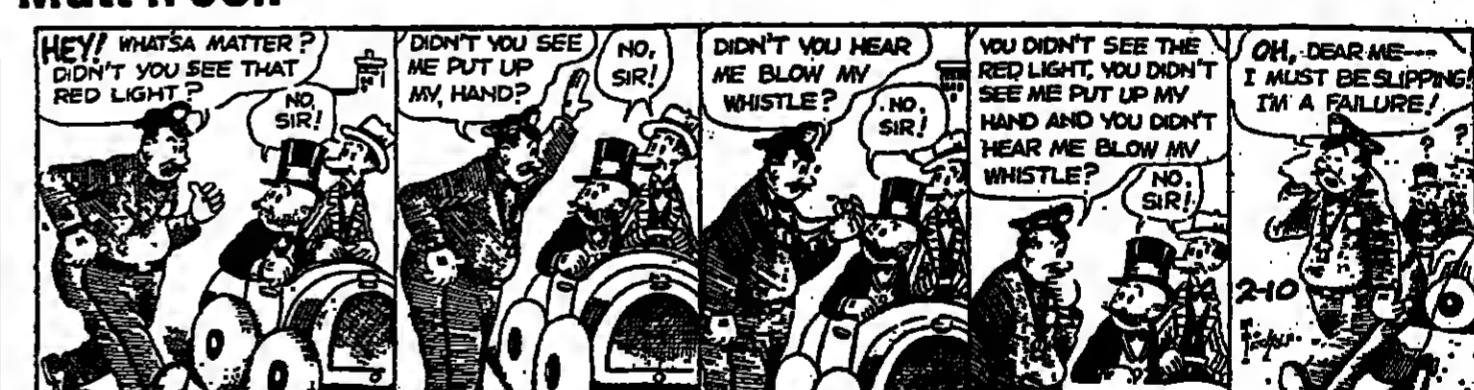
Former CDD chief Khalid Tarawneh confirmed masks were easy to make and could be manufactured locally and at a low cost. He said he had in the past asked for 250,000 masks, but that his request was not met apparently for financial reasons.

Asked whether factories were equipped with early warning systems in case of fire, he said that only 18 out of 2,000 were equipped. He said the system requires in addition to the electronic equipment that relays the message to the department, a man to trigger the alarm.

He said his department would soon start a media campaign to inform people of the physical dangers inherent in chemical warfare, but said that his department was not fully prepared to provide people with gas masks against chemical weapons.

Ghali said: "There is no country that provides its people with masks for every citizen. Besides masks are only useful for the

Mutt'n'Jeff



Andy Capp



border dispute with Iran, Tehran Television reported.

The broadcast quoted Foreign Ministry spokesman Morteza Sarabi as saying that "linking the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iran to other international issues corresponds neither to international norms nor to Iraq's alleged commitment to United Nations Resolution 598."

In a statement Sunday, Saddam suggested that all problems of occupation in the Middle East be resolved together.

Iran: Iraq should accept pact

(Continued from page 1)

giving Iran sovereignty over the eastern half of the Shatt Al Arab border river.

Tehran says the accord is inviolable. Baghdad has repudiated the pact, saying it was made under duress, and called for restoration of Iraqi control over the entire waterway which is its main outlet to the Gulf.

Iran meanwhile rejected Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's proposal to link a settlement of the Gulf crisis with resolution of a

Big powers disown Gulf blockade

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies)

Several members of the U.N. Security Council, including some U.S. allies, have distanced themselves from Washington's naval actions in the Gulf, saying their own ships were there to monitor U.N. sanctions and not to enforce them through a blockade, council sources said.

The council, which last week passed stringent economic sanctions against Iraq, met for closed-door consultations on Monday. It was not expected to take any immediate action on the Gulf crisis, but one source said, "we think (the U.S.) got the message."

In answer to questions, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said a blockade could not be considered a U.N. action but he said countries had the right to invoke U.N. charter provisions on "self-defence."

But he did not comment on when actions relating to "self-defence" impinge on action that necessitate U.N. authorisation under international law.

Several council members were reported to have been disturbed by U.S. assertions that Washington was legally entitled to intercept Iraqi ships in order to enforce the stringent sanctions passed by

the council.

They urged a council committee, which includes all members of the 15-nation body, to discuss compliance with sanctions by the end of the week.

Canada, France and Soviet Union were reported to have said they were monitoring the Gulf but at this time not taking any unilateral action, the sources said. Malaysia said sanctions first should have a chance to take hold and Cuba again castigated the United States for its actions, the sources added.

"A lot of us feel there is no jurisdictional base in the U.N. resolution on sanctions beyond asking a ship the nature of its cargo and are warning against doing anything hasty," another council source said.

The United States and Britain have ordered warships in the Gulf to intercept and board any vessel trying to break the U.N.-sponsored sanctions against Iran for its take-over of Kuwait Aug. 2.

Other nations such as France have sent warships or enhanced their presence in the Gulf.

The Bush administration has been reluctant to call the blocking of Iraqi commerce on high seas a blockade, which is tantamount to declaring a state of war.

Echoing Secretary of State

James Baker, the United States justified the naval operation under Kuwait's formal request for a U.N. economic embargo on Iraq and Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, which accords nations the right to defend themselves as well as the right to request assistance from others.

Kuwait formally sent a letter, dated Aug. 12, to Romanian Ambassador Arel Dragos Munteanu, this month's council president, saying it was exercising its rights under Article 51 and had requested some nations to take such military or other steps as are necessary to ensure the effective and prompt implementation of Security Council Resolution 661 (on sanctions).

India may seek protection from the Security Council for the staggering blow to its economy from the embargo on Iraq, a newspaper reported Tuesday.

In its report, The Hindu, a conservative daily, cited an article of the U.N. Charter providing "mutual assistance in carrying out the measures" adopted by the council.

Foreign Minister Inder Kumar Gujral, meanwhile, left for Moscow Tuesday where he will meet his Soviet and West German counterparts, and later will fly to the United States, apparently to

discuss India's oil import problem.

Petroleum Minister M.S. Gurupadaswamy has said India must find alternative energy sources. Kuwait and Iraq supplied 40 per cent of India's oil imports.

India buys about \$4 billion of petroleum a year. The oil crisis comes at a time when its foreign currency reserves have fallen to what international experts described as a dangerously low level, just enough to cover one month's imports.

India's reaction to Iraq's takeover of Kuwait has been muted.

The Indian embassy in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, said about 320 Indians who had escaped across the border were being flown home Tuesday, the Hindustan Times reported.

The Gulf problem has created a separate economic crisis in the west coast of Kerala, where the large Muslim community has supplied most of the Indian expatriates working in the Middle East.

The Press Trust of India reported that remittances have dried up from the Gulf, depriving Kerala of a major source of income. It said the Keralites report remittances of about \$180 million a year, but more likely goes unreported.

American officials acknowledge privately that they fear the use of the word would only make the situation worse.

Gulf crisis produces war of words not spoken

By Laurence McQuillan
Reuter

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine —

For U.S. President George Bush and his key aides, the confrontation with Iraq in the Gulf has produced a war of words not spoken.

While Bush is willing to heap personal attacks on Iraqi President Saddam Hussein — accusing him of brutality and of lying — the words "blockade" and "hostage" do not pass his lips in discussing the crisis.

If their status remains murky, their chances of eventually gaining freedom improves, U.S. officials believe.

When Secretary of State James Baker was asked about hostages Sunday, he defended the administration's refusal to utter "hostage."

"The Iraq government has not said they can leave if you will do thus and so," he said on the ABC programme "This Week with David Brinkley."

"So that's why we do not call them hostages," he said. A day earlier, he told reporters he did not want to use "a word like that."

The word "blockade" car-

ries complex implications, as well. Under international law, a blockade is an act of war.

When reporters toss questions at President Bush about the U.S.-led efforts to block Iraqi oil from passing through the Straits of Hormuz, he resorts to legalities as quickly as possible.

"We were determined to fulfil the obligations that we have under Chapter VII of the United Nations," Bush said on Sunday after emerging from a church service.

Under the economic sanctions approved by the U.N. General Assembly, member nations are authorised to enforce the embargo on trade with Iraq and Kuwait, which it occupied Aug. 2.

Later, when again asked about a naval blockade, Bush said: "We felt that Chapter VII gave us broad authority, working in conjunction with others."

At a Saturday news conference, Bush said the word "blockade" might upset some of the countries who back

sanctions on Iraq. "so why do that?"

"I just am not one who flamboyantly believes in throwing a lot of words around. I'm more interested in action," he added.

The authority to "blockade" is erected on soft legal ground. Other members of the Security Council do not believe the 13-0 vote provides the legal basis for the use of naval force, and argue that an additional vote would be required.

Baker Sunday became the administration's advocate for a substitute word — "interdic-

"Let's not use the word 'blockade,'" Baker said in a response to a question. "Let's simply say that we now have the ability, the legal basis, for interdicting those kinds of shipments."

He said "the legitimate government of Kuwait" had requested help — a move that would activate another section of the U.N. charter to justify ways of enforcing the embargo.

Ships wait outside Aqaba

(Continued from page 1)

definite indication whether the vessels riding on anchor outside Jordan's territorial waters were holding back because of the international sanctions on Iraq or awaiting payment guarantees. "Most likely, payment seems to be the answer since it has been nine days since the U.N. voted the sanctions and there was enough time for any vessel to divert its route away from Aqaba if the idea was not to unload the cargo," said an official.

Egyptian authorities meanwhile discounted reports that they were blocking the passage through Suez Canal of ships destined for Aqaba if it was found that they were carrying cargo bound for Iraq. An official statement issued in Cairo, which has joined the American-led sanctions against Baghdad, said Egypt re-

mained committed to the Constantinople agreement governing passage through the Suez Canal. The agreement stipulates that Egypt would not allow ships belonging to or bound for any country at a state of war with Egypt to pass through the canal.

Additionally, Egypt has also been denying nuclear-powered ships to transit through Suez citing the proximity of three major population centers along the route — Suez, Alexandria and Ismailia. However, Cairo has bent the rules to help the United States.

Some sources reported "unusual" Egyptian naval activity on the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, and it was not immediately known whether the blockade was related to a possible blockade of the Gulf, in a move to prevent Iraqi exports and imports.

'Blockade' moves into place

(Continued from page 1) from a channel in the Shah Alum Shoals in the central Gulf since the Iraqi vessel was seen there Monday. Iran mined shipping channels during its eight-year war with Iraq.

The London-based Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit confirmed that the Middle East navigation aids service had issued a navigation warning Monday "after the U.S. navy observed an Iraqi freighter engaging in suspicious acts south of Shah Alum Shoals."

A U.S. military source in Dubai said a helicopter observed

a merchant ship Saturday in the vicinity of Shah Alum but on closer investigation found that the ship was not laying mines.

"The notice has since been rescinded and as of now there is no specific concern about mines in the Gulf," said the source, who refused to be identified.

Shipping sources said traffic in the waterway was very light with Kuwaiti ports and oil terminals closed since Aug. 2 and most owners wary of sending vessels into the Gulf.

"This will make checking ships easier," one executive said.

The U.S. has nine warships inside the Gulf while Britain has three. Nine American warships, including an aircraft carrier, are outside the waterway and another six plus the Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"It largely depends on the number of ships that are sent to the Gulf," one executive said.

Iran largely denied Iraq use of

the Gulf by checking ships at the Strait of Hormuz for cargo destined for Iraq or for Kuwait, then used as a transit port.

There has been no firm word as yet about the nature of the command that will direct the various units of the multinational force in which the Americans are the giant contributors.

er aircraft carrier at the entrance to the Red Sea.

Washington has declined to call its action a blockade and Britain's royal navy was equally reticent. A spokesman in London confirmed the frigate questioned the Glory but described it as routine rather than an interception.

Iran and Iraq both sowed mines in the Gulf during their 1980-88 war and dozens of ships were damaged. The United States was the last foreign power to withdraw minesweepers from the region in 1989.

Western naval sources said foreign minesweepers would start returning to the Gulf in three weeks. Three from Britain were expected to be among the first to get there.

Shipping sources said Western navies with advanced radar could easily intercept potential sanctions-busters. "Even Iran with primitive boats managed to question and turn away ships carrying goods for Iraq during the war," one executive said.

"It starts with an anonymous soldier in a lookout post above a neighbourhood in the occupied Gaza Strip. He twists a radio's dial to the station whose Hebrew news and chatter, along with U.S. and Israeli rock music, will be almost the only sound for the film's 28 minutes.

Ms. Riklis' camera shows the life of a Palestinian family through the eyes of the brown-haired reservist in his late 20s.

When the girl marries a Palestinian activist, she changes. Her dark, luscious hair is covered by a scarf in Muslim fashion. The husband closes the bedroom window shutters, blocking the soldier's view.

In the living room, the family watches a television news report showing troops savagely beating Arabs. A youth unfurls a Palestinian flag.

The soldier's only line in the

A Palestinian father builds a pigeon coop atop his roof, and his son sets free the birds. On the street, two soldiers confiscate a soccer ball from Palestinian boys.

As the soldier looks down on the dusty streets in Gaza, the radio disc jockey brightly announces, "a day on the Mediterranean. We love the weather here."

In the gripping climax, the woman's husband sends her brother to deliver a package to the father as he returns from a military lockdown.

An army patrol appears, and the boy hurriedly tosses aside the package. It explodes. The boy dies before his father's eyes.

Now the look-out's passivity ends. He stares at the boy's limp body, raises his rifle and shoots dead the young husband.

In an eerie epilogue, the Palestinian woman paces her porch months later singing to her newborn child, still watched by a lookout. But the reservist is gone. A different, wide-eyed soldier gazes on.

For Israelis, Ms. Riklis' film presents the unfamiliar world of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip juxtaposed with the familiar character of an Israeli radio show.

"Radio is almost the second voice of the nation. It is still not a medium of entertainment here, but taken very seriously," said popular disc jockey Dori Ben-Zeev, whose show was on the soundtrack.

Ms. Riklis explains her intent this way: "what the soldier sees is a story. What he hears on the radio is reality. I wanted to take a difficult situation and bit the audience with our indifference."

"The events (in the territories) are the same, only we get used to bearing them and they don't phase us anymore," she said.

She plans to have the newscast translated to save the contrast for showings abroad. "Lookout" is already scheduled for the Edinburgh Film Festival later this year, and Ms. Riklis hopes to have it shown at other festivals.

She funded the film with \$10,000 of her own money and \$20,000 from the Tel Aviv fund, which finances artistic products.

Ms. Riklis said she does not plan to release the movie commercially because of its 30-minute length.

The film is more a mix of documentary with drama than two other recent Israeli films that focus on relations with Palestinians.

"Green Fields," winner of the feature-film award at the 1989 Jerusalem festival, follows an Israeli family on a violent journey in the West Bank. "One of ours," Israel's entry in this year's U.S. academy awards, is about the slaying of a Palestinian prisoner.

U.S. continues Gulf build-up

(Continued from page 1)

There was no immediate confirmation of the report in Damascus where officials have been reluctant to discuss the subject of Syrian participation in the Saudi-based force.

Twelve of 20 Arab League members voted at the Cairo-hosted emergency Arab summit on Aug. 10 to respond to the Saudi Arabian call to press for an Iraqi pullout from Kuwait and bolster the kingdom's own defenses in face of the Iraqi buildup on the Kuwaiti borders.

Egypt resumed its airlift of elite combat troops to Saudi Arabia Wednesday. The soldiers bore few offensive arms but carried gas masks.

The Egyptian government's press office said Tuesday the military had scheduled a pre-dawn departure for an unspecified number of troops.

About 3,000 Egyptian soldiers flew to Saudi Arabia over the weekend, military sources in Cairo said.

Wednesday's departures are the first of up to 20,000 reinforcements the sources said. They said the numbers could increase.

Moroccan troops also have been arriving in Saudi Arabia, the diplomatic sources in Riyadh said.

Pakistan is likely to send about 5,000 combat troops to Saudi Arabia, according to an army source.

"I would say that about 5,000 soldiers are about right," the army source said.

Pakistan defence sources say

the government does not want to commit large numbers of troops while tensions are high on the border with India over an uprising in disputed Kashmir.

It is also reluctant to get too heavily involved in the Gulf crisis when about 100,000 Pakistanis live and work in Kuwait and Iraq.

But Islamabad would not be

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT FORWARDING, DOOR-to-DOOR SERVICES AND DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KAWAR & SONS TEL: 604676 604696 P.O. BOX 7806 AMMAN

CROWN INT'L EST.

packing, shipping, forwarding, storing, clearing, door-to-door service

Agents: all over the world Tel: 884666, Fax: 886652 Tlx: 22222 BESMICO JO P.O. Box 823467 AMMAN JORDAN

EASTERN UNIVERSAL SPECIALIZED SERVICES EST.

Specialists in Packing, Air & Sea freight forwarding, Storage & insurance, House - hold effects insured by Jordan French Insurance Co. Valuable Commodities

Please call Tel: 510641 P.O. Box 6408 Amman. 1st Circle Jabel Amman

apple

المؤسسة العالمية للخدمات المتخصصة

UNIVERSAL SPECIALIZED SERVICES EST.

U.S. holds on to beat Argentina at world basketball games

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — It seemed the Argentine fans had come to watch the wrong sport.

A packed house at 6,500-seat Luna Park sang and danced and cheered, especially when Argentina cut into a huge United States lead Monday night.

But this was a quarterfinal game of the World Basketball Championships, not a World Cup soccer final, and the United States held on to win 104-100.

"I always thought soccer was the number one sport down here," said Kenny Anderson, who led the United States with 32 points. "It was kind of crazy. I was just glad to get out there with a win."

Calling the atmosphere kind of crazy was like saying Argentina kind of came back.

The United States led 88-66 with 8:17 to play and it seemed like the quarterfinals were off to a good start for the U.S. team, which went 3-0 in qualifying-round play.

Argentina hit six 3-pointers down the stretch and American shooting, which was 22-for-31 in

the first half, cooled down. All of a sudden, there was a close game at Luna Park.

"The Argentine team was fanatic in the last six minutes," U.S. coach Mike Krzyzewski said. "They were excellent throughout, but especially in the last six minutes. When a team is that hot, the only way to play defence is to keep the ball out of their hands."

The United States plays Australia, which lost to Puerto Rico 89-79, Tuesday. The last quarterfinal-round game for the United States will be Puerto Rico Wednesday.

The top two teams from each of the two four-team quarterfinal groups will advance to Friday's semifinals. The other group includes the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, which won Monday, Greece and Brazil.

In other games Monday, the Soviet Union beat Greece 75-57, Yugoslavia pounded Brazil 105-86 and Puerto Rico downed Australia 89-79.

George Torres scored 26 points for Puerto Rico, which won despite blowing an 18-point first-

half lead.

A 3-pointer by Torres with 11:50 left in the first half gave Puerto Rico a 26-8 lead. But Australia, which got 25 points from Andrew Gaze, cut the deficit to 42-38 at the half and led twice early in the second half.

Torres broke a 56-56 tie and gave Puerto Rico the lead for good with a 3-pointer with 11:19 to play. That started a 14-2 run that put Puerto Rico in charge with seven minutes to go.

Yugoslavia 105, Brazil 86

Drazen Petrovic, one of four National Basketball Association players on the roster, scored 27 points as Yugoslavia manhandled Brazil, which had little to support Oscar Schmidt's 40-point performance.

Yugoslavia, which won the gold medal in the recent Goodwill Games, led 52-41 at the half, then went on a 25-12 run in the first eight minutes of the second half. Petrovic, a guard for the Portland Trail Blazers, had four

3-pointers during that surge.

Toni Kukoc of the Chicago Bulls had 20 points and eight assists, Zarko Paspalj of the San Antonio Spurs added 19 points and eight rebounds, and Vlade Divac of the Los Angeles Lakers had 14 points and eight rebounds.

Soviet Union 75, Greece 57

Alexander Volkov had a layup and a 3-pointer during a 15-0 run midway through the second half that lifted the Soviet Union past Greece.

Two free throws by Pano Giannakis midway through the second half brought Greece to within 51-49. Over the next six minutes, the Soviets charged to a 66-49 advantage.

Volkov, who plays for the Atlanta Hawks and is one of four Soviets who played for the team that won the 1988 Olympic gold medal, finished with 23 points, 15 rebounds and six assists.

Pano Giannakis led Greece with 22 points, although he missed 17 of 22 shots, including all seven from 3-point range.

Novacek retires from U.S. Hardcourt Championships

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Czechoslovakia's Karel Novacek was the first seeded player to be eliminated in a first-round match of the U.S. Men's Hardcourt Championships.

Novacek, the 10th seed, retired after falling behind France's Thierry Champion 6-2, 3-1.

"I'm not feeling well. My sto-

mach is very upset," Novacek said. "I think it was what I ate for breakfast at the hotel yesterday. I felt ill all day and I was sick all night."

Novacek opened the second set by holding service. But Champion won the next three games, prompting Novacek to call it a

campaign launched to improve the image of an industry labelled "fiddlers on the boof," by one Irish parliamentarian.

A new racing centre for apprentices is to be built — Ireland has produced a string of world-class jockeys from Pat Eddery to Michael Kinane — and the Equine Research Centre will also get a funds boost for virology research.

Critics argue that Ireland already has too much racing at too many courses. It has 28 racecourses for a population of 3.5 million while Britain has 59 courses for a population of 60 million.

But the attendance figures show that the enthusiasm is there if the right formula can be found — attendances topped 1.1 million last year and betting turnover was up two per cent.

Then come the two gloomy statistics — prize money fell by 0.4 per cent and sponsorship, so crucial for the good health of a racecourse, was down by almost eight per cent.

The Irish are passionate about horse racing. It ranks alongside Guinness stout beer as a national asset and when the industry made its cry for help, Prime Minister Charles Haughey came galloping to the rescue.

Haughey, who gave the breeding industry a massive boost 20 years ago when he exempted stallion fees from tax, has pledged nine million Pounds (\$13.5 million) over the next three years to the coveted American Triple Crown.

Sadlers Wells, standing at Coolmore Stud in County Tipperary, is the year's undoubted stallion star in Europe.

His sons and daughters have now captured 10 group one races.

Old Vic won last year's Irish and French Derby Races and Salsabil landed this year's English 1,000 Guineas, Epsom Oaks and Irish Derby.

"Coochore is hot as a pistol," boasts part owner Robert Sangster.

The racing lobby won a friendly hearing. Haughey, a keen racing fan, owner and breeder himself, once more emerged as "the white knight" who raced to help.

Now the racing board has announced how it will spend the first tranche of money in year one.

Improvement grants will give racecourses a much-needed boost; prize money is to rise by at least 25 per cent at the lower end of the scale and a marketing

campaign launched to improve the image of an industry labelled "fiddlers on the boof," by one Irish parliamentarian.

A new racing centre for apprentices is to be built — Ireland has produced a string of world-class jockeys from Pat Eddery to Michael Kinane — and the Equine Research Centre will also get a funds boost for virology research.

Critics argue that Ireland already has too much racing at too many courses. It has 28 racecourses for a population of 3.5 million while Britain has 59 courses for a population of 60 million.

But the attendance figures show that the enthusiasm is there if the right formula can be found — attendances topped 1.1 million last year and betting turnover was up two per cent.

Then come the two gloomy statistics — prize money fell by 0.4 per cent and sponsorship, so crucial for the good health of a racecourse, was down by almost eight per cent.

The Irish are passionate about horse racing. It ranks alongside Guinness stout beer as a national asset and when the industry made its cry for help, Prime Minister Charles Haughey came galloping to the rescue.

Haughey, who gave the breeding industry a massive boost 20 years ago when he exempted stallion fees from tax, has pledged nine million Pounds (\$13.5 million) over the next three years to the coveted American Triple Crown.

Sadlers Wells, standing at Coolmore Stud in County Tipperary, is the year's undoubted stallion star in Europe.

His sons and daughters have now captured 10 group one races.

Old Vic won last year's Irish and French Derby Races and Salsabil landed this year's English 1,000 Guineas, Epsom Oaks and Irish Derby.

"Coochore is hot as a pistol," boasts part owner Robert Sangster.

The racing lobby won a friendly hearing. Haughey, a keen racing fan, owner and breeder himself, once more emerged as "the white knight" who raced to help.

Now the racing board has announced how it will spend the first tranche of money in year one.

Improvement grants will give racecourses a much-needed boost; prize money is to rise by at least 25 per cent at the lower end of the scale and a marketing

campaign launched to improve the image of an industry labelled "fiddlers on the boof," by one Irish parliamentarian.

A new racing centre for apprentices is to be built — Ireland has produced a string of world-class jockeys from Pat Eddery to Michael Kinane — and the Equine Research Centre will also get a funds boost for virology research.

Critics argue that Ireland already has too much racing at too many courses. It has 28 racecourses for a population of 3.5 million while Britain has 59 courses for a population of 60 million.

But the attendance figures show that the enthusiasm is there if the right formula can be found — attendances topped 1.1 million last year and betting turnover was up two per cent.

Then come the two gloomy statistics — prize money fell by 0.4 per cent and sponsorship, so crucial for the good health of a racecourse, was down by almost eight per cent.

The Irish are passionate about horse racing. It ranks alongside Guinness stout beer as a national asset and when the industry made its cry for help, Prime Minister Charles Haughey came galloping to the rescue.

Haughey, who gave the breeding industry a massive boost 20 years ago when he exempted stallion fees from tax, has pledged nine million Pounds (\$13.5 million) over the next three years to the coveted American Triple Crown.

Sadlers Wells, standing at Coolmore Stud in County Tipperary, is the year's undoubted stallion star in Europe.

His sons and daughters have now captured 10 group one races.

Old Vic won last year's Irish and French Derby Races and Salsabil landed this year's English 1,000 Guineas, Epsom Oaks and Irish Derby.

"Coochore is hot as a pistol," boasts part owner Robert Sangster.

The racing lobby won a friendly hearing. Haughey, a keen racing fan, owner and breeder himself, once more emerged as "the white knight" who raced to help.

Now the racing board has announced how it will spend the first tranche of money in year one.

Improvement grants will give racecourses a much-needed boost; prize money is to rise by at least 25 per cent at the lower end of the scale and a marketing

campaign launched to improve the image of an industry labelled "fiddlers on the boof," by one Irish parliamentarian.

A new racing centre for apprentices is to be built — Ireland has produced a string of world-class jockeys from Pat Eddery to Michael Kinane — and the Equine Research Centre will also get a funds boost for virology research.

Critics argue that Ireland already has too much racing at too many courses. It has 28 racecourses for a population of 3.5 million while Britain has 59 courses for a population of 60 million.

But the attendance figures show that the enthusiasm is there if the right formula can be found — attendances topped 1.1 million last year and betting turnover was up two per cent.

Then come the two gloomy statistics — prize money fell by 0.4 per cent and sponsorship, so crucial for the good health of a racecourse, was down by almost eight per cent.

The Irish are passionate about horse racing. It ranks alongside Guinness stout beer as a national asset and when the industry made its cry for help, Prime Minister Charles Haughey came galloping to the rescue.

Haughey, who gave the breeding industry a massive boost 20 years ago when he exempted stallion fees from tax, has pledged nine million Pounds (\$13.5 million) over the next three years to the coveted American Triple Crown.

Sadlers Wells, standing at Coolmore Stud in County Tipperary, is the year's undoubted stallion star in Europe.

His sons and daughters have now captured 10 group one races.

Old Vic won last year's Irish and French Derby Races and Salsabil landed this year's English 1,000 Guineas, Epsom Oaks and Irish Derby.

"Coochore is hot as a pistol," boasts part owner Robert Sangster.

The racing lobby won a friendly hearing. Haughey, a keen racing fan, owner and breeder himself, once more emerged as "the white knight" who raced to help.

Now the racing board has announced how it will spend the first tranche of money in year one.

Improvement grants will give racecourses a much-needed boost; prize money is to rise by at least 25 per cent at the lower end of the scale and a marketing

campaign launched to improve the image of an industry labelled "fiddlers on the boof," by one Irish parliamentarian.

A new racing centre for apprentices is to be built — Ireland has produced a string of world-class jockeys from Pat Eddery to Michael Kinane — and the Equine Research Centre will also get a funds boost for virology research.

Critics argue that Ireland already has too much racing at too many courses. It has 28 racecourses for a population of 3.5 million while Britain has 59 courses for a population of 60 million.

But the attendance figures show that the enthusiasm is there if the right formula can be found — attendances topped 1.1 million last year and betting turnover was up two per cent.

Then come the two gloomy statistics — prize money fell by 0.4 per cent and sponsorship, so crucial for the good health of a racecourse, was down by almost eight per cent.

The Irish are passionate about horse racing. It ranks alongside Guinness stout beer as a national asset and when the industry made its cry for help, Prime Minister Charles Haughey came galloping to the rescue.

Haughey, who gave the breeding industry a massive boost 20 years ago when he exempted stallion fees from tax, has pledged nine million Pounds (\$13.5 million) over the next three years to the coveted American Triple Crown.

Sadlers Wells, standing at Coolmore Stud in County Tipperary, is the year's undoubted stallion star in Europe.

His sons and daughters have now captured 10 group one races.

Old Vic won last year's Irish and French Derby Races and Salsabil landed this year's English 1,000 Guineas, Epsom Oaks and Irish Derby.

"Coochore is hot as a pistol," boasts part owner Robert Sangster.

The racing lobby won a friendly hearing. Haughey, a keen racing fan, owner and breeder himself, once more emerged as "the white knight" who raced to help.

Now the racing board has announced how it will spend the first tranche of money in year one.

Improvement grants will give racecourses a much-needed boost; prize money is to rise by at least 25 per cent at the lower end of the scale and a marketing

campaign launched to improve the image of an industry labelled "fiddlers on the boof," by one Irish parliamentarian.

A new racing centre for apprentices is to be built — Ireland has produced a string of world-class jockeys from Pat Eddery to Michael Kinane — and the Equine Research Centre will also get a funds boost for virology research.

Critics argue that Ireland already has too much racing at too many courses. It has 28 racecourses for a population of 3.5 million while Britain has 59 courses for a population of 60 million.

But the attendance figures show that the enthusiasm is there if the right formula can be found — attendances topped 1.1 million last year and betting turnover was up two per cent.

Then come the two gloomy statistics — prize money fell by 0.4 per cent and sponsorship, so crucial for the good health of a racecourse, was down by almost eight per cent.

The Irish are passionate about horse racing. It ranks alongside Guinness stout beer as a national asset and when the industry made its cry for help, Prime Minister Charles Haughey came galloping to the rescue.

Haughey, who gave the breeding industry a massive boost 20 years ago when he exempted stallion fees from tax, has pledged nine million Pounds (\$13.5 million) over the next three years to the coveted American Triple Crown.

Sadlers Wells, standing at Coolmore Stud in County Tipperary, is the year's undoubted stallion star in Europe.

His sons and daughters have now captured 10 group one races.

Old Vic won last year's Irish and French Derby Races and Salsabil landed this year's English 1,000 Guineas, Epsom Oaks and Irish Derby.

Economy

JORDAN TIMES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1990

Report estimates Iraqi reserves rising by \$4b from Kuwaiti assets

NEW YORK (R) — Iraq has transferred between \$3 billion and \$4 billion in gold, foreign currencies and goods seized from financial and commercial institutions in Kuwait, the New York Times reported Tuesday.

Quoting Arab bankers in London and the Gulf region, the newspaper said the seizures had considerably increased Iraq's financial reserves.

While Iraq has never revealed the size of its reserves of gold and negotiable currencies, British and Arab bankers say they stood at an estimated \$6.5 billion before Baghdad's takeover of Kuwait Aug. 2.

Arab officials said the Iraqi takeover has also resulted in the seizure of civilian and military aircraft, fleets of new cars and large amounts of machinery, food

and other goods.

"We are talking about gold, cash, cars, airplanes, tankers and a lot of military hardware which fell intact into the hands of the Iraqis on the first days of the invasion," the newspaper quoted a bank chairman, who asked not to be identified, as saying.

Bankers said they estimated the Kuwaiti central bank, looted by Iraqi troops on the first day of the invasion, had held 2.5 million ounces worth \$1 billion.

The bank also had an estimated year's supply of Kuwaiti dinars, or the equivalent of \$350 million, as well as several hundred million dollars in other currencies, including U.S. dollars, Swiss and French francs and pounds sterling.

The newspaper did not give a precise estimate of the worth of the other goods seized.

Experts regret missing chance to formulate U.S. energy policy

WASHINGTON (R) — Energy experts say the U.S. government missed its chance to formulate a national energy policy during president Ronald Reagan's administration and it is now too late to do much to cope with the Gulf crisis.

"Basically this has caught Washington asleep at the switch," said Senate Energy Committee aide Benjamin Cooper.

A period of relatively stable oil prices through the 1980s put environmental and economic concerns outstrip energy security in a trend continued under President George Bush.

"If you look back there was a very fine energy security report done in 1987 and it really was devoted to this notion that our energy security is deteriorating as a result of our increasing dependence on foreign oil," said Linda Stantz, deputy undersecretary at the Energy Department.

"We didn't do a very good job of getting it implemented." The balance between environmental protection, economics and energy security has gotten skewed," she noted.

Stantz is heading the department's development of a new energy plan that is not due to be implemented until 1991. She said the Energy Department is putting together a list of options to reduce consumption and increase domestic supplies.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday, August 14, 1990 Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	125.5	125.5
U.S. dollar	657.0	661.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	488.7	488.7
Pound Sterling	1243.1	1250.6	Dollar (for 100)	370.9	373.2
Deutschmark	477.7	480.2	Swedish crown	113.5	114.2
Swiss franc	500.5	503.5	Italian lira (for 100)	57.0	57.3
			Belgian franc (for 10)	202.9	204.1

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.8860/70	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1467/72	Canadian dollar	
	1.5763/70	Deutschmarks	
	1.7750/60	Dutch guilders	
	1.3147/57	Swiss francs	
	32.42/47	Belgian francs	
	5.2920/70	French francs	
	5.2920/70	Italian lire	
	1158/1159	Japanese yen	
	149.85/95	Swedish crowns	
	5.7960/8010	Norwegian crowns	
	6.1095/45	Danish crowns	
	6.0235/85	U.S. dollars	
One ounce of gold	411.50/412.50		

Cinema Tel: 625155

RAINBOW

Nabila Obeld — Salah Qabeel
In
THE DANCER AND THE POLITICIAN
(Arabic)

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 677420

CONCORD

Dured Lahham
Madeline Tabar
In
KAFROUN
3:30, 6:45, 8:45, 10:45

ONCE BITTEN
5:15 only

Saudi central bank provides funds to ease liquidity bind

DUBAI (R) — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) stepped in Tuesday to help its banking system which has been besieged by calls for cash from worried depositors since Iraq moved into Kuwait.

Dealers in the kingdom said the central bank had made it easier for banks to get funds by allowing them to use a greater percentage of government bond holdings as security to borrow.

"This gives us more room to breathe," said one Saudi bank treasury manager.

The bank has effectively put a cap on short-term Saudi interbank interest rates, which had been rising inexorably as banks fought for funds.

SAMA's temporary help has been through what central bankers call a repurchase facility whereby they are willing to take back their own state bonds as collateral for lending back into the system with the banks repurchasing the bonds later.

Dealers said the bank had temporarily raised the amount banks could borrow through SAMA's repurchase facility to 50 per cent of their holdings of state development bonds.

Previous limits on such borrowing were 10 per cent for non-market makers in the bonds, and 25 per cent for market makers. SAMA will charge 10 per cent for loans through the facility on any borrowing above these limits and up to the new 50 per cent limit.

Dealers said the move was already affecting short-term rates which had been creeping over 10 per cent in the market.

"This is a positive sign and is effectively a cap on rates," said another Saudi bank dealer.

The law says the president can take oil out of the reserve in the event of a severe supply disruption. It would take 16 days to get the first reserve oil on the market and there are no signs it will be used soon.

The American Gas Association said natural gas could replace 160,000 barrels of oil per day immediately, 480,000 barrels daily within one year and 1.3 million barrels within five years.

The gas lobby wants the Energy Department to include options in its forthcoming national energy strategy to increase domestic natural gas production and systems to replace oil with gas in homes, vehicles and power plants.

The American Petroleum Institute wants the departments to allow its members to drill.

Oil prices continued their recent climb, propelled by uncertainty over what would happen next to the Gulf, where United States ground forces were fanning out into front-line defences.

Brent blend crude from Britain's North Sea fields, the most widely traded oil on international markets, was traded in London at \$25.60 a barrel for October delivery, up 60 cents on Monday's close in London.

U.S. President George Bush called Kaifu Tuesday morning to urge Japan to make "substantial contributions" to countries affected by the Mideast Gulf crisis, a government official told reporters in a news conference.

"I hope Japan will cooperate as much as possible by offering economic assistance to countries in the region," he quoted Bush as saying.

The government's top spokesman, Misao Sakamoto, said earlier that Kaifu had told Bush "the government has just entered consultations regarding what type of assistance Japan will offer."

In a cabinet meeting Tuesday, Kaifu said he would definitely visit the Middle East after the government had finalised an aid package.

M.E. tension brings up political risk insurance

HARTFORD, Connecticut (R) — Iraq's take-over of Kuwait and resulting losses suffered by American businesses in the area has opened many executives' eyes to the need for political risk insurance, industry officials say.

U.S. companies doing business in the Middle East have become more keenly aware of the potential threat to their business contracts, property and employees' lives, said Daniel Wagner, a political risk broker in the international division of Johnson and Higgins Inc., an insurance brokerage based in New York.

"People are starting to see that this could happen in other parts of the Middle East, and they want protection of maturity in order to preserve liquidity," he said.

Francis Boylan, a senior vice president at the New York-based insurance brokerage Alexander and Alexander Services Inc., said there has been a rise in requests for political risk insurance from businesses operating in Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

While no one wishes for political instability or volatility in a nation's leadership, such situations do highlight the value of political risk insurance, Boylan said.

But executives often reconsider their companies' level of exposure and need for insurance only after a crisis has occurred.

"The best time to buy this coverage, though, is when things are calm because the price is lower," Boylan said.

Buying political risk coverage now for operations in the Gulf is like trying to buy fire insurance on a burning building — you can get it, but it will be costly, said Jack Willyard, a vice president at Sedgwick James Ltd., a London-based brokerage.

The metal opened in London at \$407.45 an ounce after closing Monday at \$404.25. In early European trading it touched a peak of around \$412.50 before easing to around \$410 by 0900 GMT.

The dollar was stuck in a narrow trading range on a market devoid of fresh news to budge it, dealers said.

Oil prices continued their recent climb, propelled by uncertainty over what would happen next to the Gulf, where United States ground forces were fanning out into front-line defences.

Brent blend crude from Britain's North Sea fields, the most widely traded oil on international markets, was traded in London at \$25.60 a barrel for October delivery, up 60 cents on Monday's close in London.

U.S. President George Bush called Kaifu Tuesday morning to urge Japan to make "substantial contributions" to countries affected by the Mideast Gulf crisis, a government official told reporters in a news conference.

"I hope Japan will cooperate as much as possible by offering economic assistance to countries in the region," he quoted Bush as saying.

The government's top spokesman, Misao Sakamoto, said earlier that Kaifu had told Bush "the government has just entered consultations regarding what type of assistance Japan will offer."

In a cabinet meeting Tuesday, Kaifu said he would definitely visit the Middle East after the government had finalised an aid package.

TWO FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT

An adjacent one floor flat and a ground floor flat. Each consists of 2 bedrooms and accessories. With central heating and telephone.

Please call Tel: 671860.

Furnished Apartment For Rent

Newly built 3 bedrooms, living room, dining room, 2 bathrooms, large kitchen. Provided with outstanding new deluxe furniture, in addition to all electric utensils as well as garage, telephone, central heating and garden.

Located at: Gardens Str. Um-Uthainah, near Um-Uthainah Market.

Contact: 829582

SKYFLYERS CARGO

PACKING...STORAGE...CRATING
SHIPPING SERVICES
BY
AIR...SEA...LAND DOOR TO DOOR
TEL: 651951-651952...FAX: 65224-651952 P.O.BOX 2803 AMMAN-JORDAN

Concent Trading and Contracting Co.

Gulf crisis undermines Bahrain's role

creating a disorderly situation in the Gulf's only offshore banking market.

Bankers said the BMA was being strict in its advice to banks to stop withdrawals.

"Confidence in Bahrain is of the utmost importance. That has been broken. Even with a complete political calmdown the effects of this will be felt for a long time," said a treasury manager.

Panic withdrawals from the offshore market last week, before U.S. military forces threw a

defence umbrella over Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, squeezed regional liquidity.

Bahrain bankers said there were substantial withdrawals of deposits after the invasion.

Panic in the tiny island of Bahrain and the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia was greater than in the southern Gulf, much further away from the threat of Iraqi bombs or chemical attack.

As in any offshore centre, offshore funds are not actually invested in Bahrain. But offshore banks last week said they could not guarantee repayment at their branches outside Bahrain should accounts there be frozen for any reason.

But a senior Bahrain banker said: "Banks do not have a legal obligation to repay ahead of maturity. No open and free banking system anywhere can remain unaffected by the threat of war. We have to protect the system."

He said the run of deposits was

The Iraqi blow to confidence in Bahrain could not have come at a worse time.

Bahrain's offshore market was largely built to meet the needs of governmental and private investors who wanted a local market to park the tens of billions of dollars that the Gulf generated during the oil boom of the 1970s.

The oil price crash and the shadow cast over regional economies during the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s sharply reduced this huge pool of regional liquidity which supported the Bahrain-based banks' offshore deposit base.

The creation of global financial markets during the past decade also undermined the need for a purely regional market when funds could so easily be switched anywhere, anytime.

But the end of the Gulf war, stable oil prices, a pickup in regional economies and some innovative financial marketing encouraged by the BMA were improving the market's fortunes.

The BMA reported Bahrain offshore banking unit dollar assets at end-March, 1990, at \$73.33 billion, a record even com-

pared with the oil boom days.

Tokyo stock market rebounds

TOKYO (AP) — Strong performance on overseas markets overnight lifted share prices on the Tokyo stock exchange sharply Tuesday, while the U.S. dollar slipped against the Japanese yen.

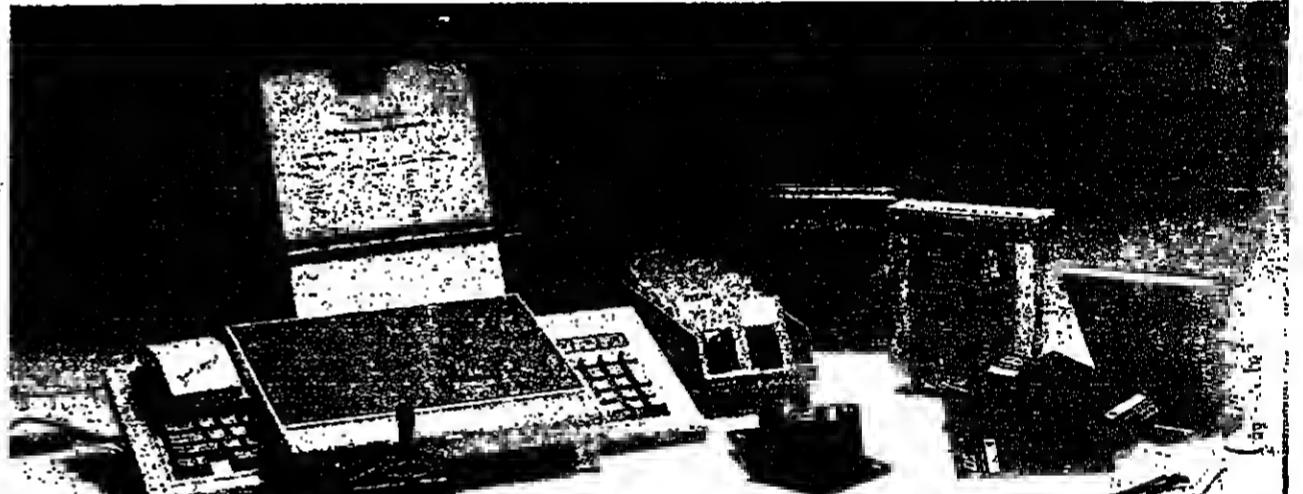
The Nikkei stock average of 225 selected issues rose 246.10 points, or 1.90 per cent, to close at 26,672.53.

The benchmark index suffered

a loss of 1,153.12 points, or 4.22 per cent, Monday after Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu announced the cancellation of his planned trip to the Middle East because of the worsening Gulf crisis.

Traders attributed the index's rebound to bullish showings in overseas markets, especially in New York. Bargain hunting fol-

Perfect Accessories for the Total Solution



Liberian rebel leader to hold talks in Gambia

Taylor says Johnson killed

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (AP) — A spokesman for rebel leader Charles Taylor said Tuesday that rival rebel leader Prince Johnson was killed by Taylor's forces.

"Johnson was trying to get out of Monrovia when he ran into our forces," said Tom Woewiyu. The report could not be immediately confirmed.

Woewiyu said the rebel troops killed Johnson in an ambush on Bushrod Island in Monrovia, the capital.

Woewiyu, who also serves as defence minister for Taylor's National Patriotic Front, said Johnson was killed Tuesday morning and his body has been taken to NPF headquarters.

He disclosed the killing of Johnson in a telephone interview with the Associated Press.

Both Taylor and Johnson had threatened to kill each other following their split three months ago.

Johnson's men have held much of Monrovia for several weeks

after launching a surprise attack from a swamp north of the city. They caught President Samuel Doe's troops by surprise and took control of the city's port and several residential districts.

Taylor's forces were meanwhile blocked by Doe's troops 10 kilometres from the city centre in the suburb of Paynesville.

Johnson told reporters he would prevent Taylor from capturing the capital and would drive Doe from the executive mansion, where the president has been holed up for two months.

The report of Johnson's death comes as efforts to organise intervention by an African peacekeeping force appeared to be meeting further delays.

Troops from Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Gambia have gathered in neighbouring Sierra Leone, but there was no sign of an early departure.

Woewiyu said Taylor would be flying to Banjul, Gambia, this week to talk with Gambia Pres-

dent Sir Dawda Jawara, head of the African mediation committee trying to end the nearly eight-month civil war in Liberia.

This seemed likely to delay the arrival of the peacekeeping force.

In the same Tuesday interview, Woewiyu said that West African intervention without the approval of the National Patriotic Front "would be a mistake. We will meet it with all our might and force."

Woewiyu also accused Guinea of having sent up to 200 troops into Liberia to fight with Doe. "There already are some serious foreign troops in Liberia. This frantic peacekeeping effort is being made to cover up the fact that some foreign soldiers are already there."

Guinea has accused Taylor's rebels of crossing into its territory to kill Mandingos, whom the rebels accuse of supporting Doe's government. Guinea also accused Taylor's men of attacking its embassy and taking several

embassy guards hostage.

Reporters with the rebels said one Guinea soldier taken by the rebels said he was an embassy guard.

Woewiyu said he had proof of Guinean involvement in the fighting, and that some Guinean soldiers had been captured, carrying their identity documents. He said this was separate from the incident at the embassy and did not involve any embassy staff or guards.

Meanwhile more than 100 foreigners evacuated from war-torn Liberia by U.S. military helicopters began arriving in neighbouring Sierra Leone Tuesday.

The 105-strong group left the Spanish and German embassy compounds in the Liberian capital Monrovia Sunday and travelled in a convoy of 25 cars.

From there the group, including 16 Spaniards and 15 Germans, was airlifted by helicopter to the U.S. Navy carrier Saipan Monday morning.

Canadians clash again with police near Indian stronghold

CHATEAUGUAY, Quebec (AP) — A crowd clashed with police for the second day Monday, angry over a bridge blockade that has forced residents to take long detours to Montreal.

The slogan-shouting crowd included about 100 youngsters armed with firebombs, baseball bats and tire irons who tossed rocks, ball bearings and gas caps at more than 200 federal and provincial police.

After two rounds of tear gas, the crowd was driven down the town's main street. Twenty-five people were arrested.

Camille Gagnon, a provincial police spokesman, said some of those arrested carried guns, knives and metal pipes.

The sides clashed just in front of police barricades blocking the highway leading to the Mercier Bridge, the link to Montreal that has been blocked since July 11 in sympathy with a Mohawk protest 18 miles away at Oka.

The Mohawks at Oka have for several months been manning a barricade to stop the town from expanding its golf course onto Indian-claimed land. That stand-off led to a July 11 gunbattle

between Indians and Quebec police. One police officer died in the gun battle, though it is not yet clear whether he was shot by Mohawks or his own men in the melee. The two sides have faced each other across barricades since then.

Residents nearer Montreal

have become increasingly frustrated at the sympathy barricade Mohawks built at the main commuter bridge over the St. Lawrence River. The almost nightly counter-protests erupted into a four-hour riot Sunday night.

Yvon Poitras, leader of a group of Chateauguay residents protesting the blockade, said it's time for the provincial government to bring in the army, which has been on standby since last week at the request of Premier Bourassa.

"If the army doesn't come in to Chateauguay to replace the police on the barricade, then we will have a bloodbath," said the former provincial police officer.

Police and demonstrators clashed Sunday night after Poitras' group staged a protest earlier in the day on a drawbridge west of Chateauguay on the St. Law-

rence Seaway. Riot police moved in with clubs to remove the protesters.

Later, the police used tear gas to disperse an angry crowd that had swelled to more than 5,000. The protesters threw bricks and rocks at the police. Twenty-five people were arrested.

There were no serious injuries but many of those involved said the police used excessive force.

Canadian Indian leaders told South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu Monday that their patience was running out in the search for a peaceful settlement.

The anti-apartheid campaigner and Nobel Peace Prize winner had travelled to this remote northern outpost to see firsthand the poverty and powerlessness of Canadian Indians which has prompted growing militancy and a violent white backlash.

Georges Erasmus, nation chief of the assembly of first nations, told Tutu that Indians are living in Third World conditions, desperately poor and suffering from self-inflicted violence. "Time for negotiations is short ... we can't hold the lid on the impatience of our people."

Two by-elections to fill vacant parliamentary seats were held Monday and the ruling Conservative government, as expected, lost both. In the English-speaking province of Ontario, the leftist New Democratic Party (NDP) won in Oshawa, a blue-collar city just west of Toronto.

With three quarters of the votes in, Mike Breault won the district by more than 2,000 votes, holding on to the seat held for two decades by the NDP's former leader, Ed Broadbent.

In Montreal, with votes at 120 of the 163 polling stations counted, Duceppe had 11,194 votes while the Liberals were in second place with 3,332, the NDP third with 1,397 and the conservatives fourth with 648.

The losses reflect the Mulroney government's dismal standings in opinion polls nationally.

With a rise in tensions between French and English and the slowing of the Canadian economy, government support has slipped to under 20 per cent while the Liberals under new leader Jean Chretien are out in front with twice the support.

Polls showed voters in Montreal's East End voting district, a poor blue-collar area, were eager to elect Duceppe to Ottawa and show their unhappiness with the failure of the so-called Meech Lake Accord.

Quebec refused to sign Canada's new constitution in 1982 because it was not granted special powers to protect its French language from assimilation.

Mulroney reached a deal at Meech Lake, Quebec in 1987 to recognise Quebec as a "distinct society" within the Canadian constitution but the accord was killed after English-speaking provinces Newfoundland and Manitoba failed to approve it.

After the accord died, seven members of parliament from Quebec bolted the Conservative Party and the opposition Liberals to form the Bloc Quebecois and fight for Quebec independence at the federal level.

The conservative Balaguer narrowly defeated his longtime leftist rival, former President Juan Bosch in a disputed election May 16.

Balaguer, 83, who is to be inaugurated Thursday to a second

flaming barricades and threw rocks and bottles at cars, according to police. Security forces also used tear gas and batons to disperse protesters.

Police said another man was killed during a similar violent demonstration in San Cristobal, 28 kilometres west of capital.

Unions organised the nationwide work stoppage to protest against sharply higher consumer prices announced last Wednesday by the government of President Joaquin Balaguer.

The announcement prompted three days of violent protests in which five people were wounded by police, stores were looted and 200 people were arrested, according to police.

Balaguer, 83, who is to be inaugurated Thursday to a second

consecutive four-year term, lifted government subsidies, causing prices to rise, as part of an austerity programme recommended by the International Monetary Fund.

Gasoline prices rose by 83.6 per cent, flour 95.8 per cent and sugar 75 per cent, among other increases.

The government said Saturday it would announce this week price freeze on 30 items to offset the increases.

In 1984, during the last austere programme implemented by a government disturbances lasted three days and more than 100 people died.

The conservative Balaguer narrowly defeated his longtime leftist rival, former President Juan Bosch in a disputed election May 16.

But a large downtown shopping centre, fish market and a 1,550-unit middle-income apartment complex with numerous elderly tenants will be without electricity for several days.

The four-alarm fire at the electrical substation was reported at 11:50 a.m. (1550 GMT) and was under control at 5:25 p.m. (2125 GMT), said fire department spokeswoman Joe McGee. The cause was under investigation.

About 160 firefighters fought the blaze — 17 were treated for smoke inhalation and exhaustion. An acrid odor lingered for hours.

All afternoon Monday, workers streamed out of affected buildings in search of pay phones, buses, subways and, after walking down scores of flights of stairs, something cold to drink — much

to the delight of street vendors.

Unable to use Manhattan's subway trains, people walked across the Brooklyn Bridge in 85-degree weather to catch trains on the other side of the East River.

The New York Stock Exchange was not affected by the outage. But the American Stock Exchange, New York Mercantile Exchange and Commodity Exchange halted trading for the day at 1 p.m. (1700 GMT).

Hundreds of people were stuck in elevators at the World Trade Centre for up to 2½ hours until a backup generator brought the lifts down one by one, said D. Joy Faber, a spokeswoman for the port authority, which operates the 110-story twin skyscrapers.

"But even now, thousands of cases haven't been considered,

and a stain of injustice hasn't been removed from the innocent Soviet people who suffered during forced collectivisation, who were sentenced, deported with their families to remote regions without means of existence, without a right of appeal, and without even being aware of the term of their sentence," the decree said.

The decree specifically urges that clergymen and citizens who were persecuted for religious motives should be rehabilitated. Under Stalin, thousands of priests were shot and religious worship was sharply curtailed.

The decree excludes those who were "lawfully sentenced for crimes against the motherland and against the Soviet people" during World War II and in the prewar and postwar years.

It also did not attempt to consider what kind of compensation, if any, such victims should receive. An informal political group, called Memorial, has been demanding compensation and restoration of rights for Stalin's victims.

Gorbachev ordered the government of the Soviet Union and its republics to submit, before Oct. 1, proposals to legislatures on restoring the rights of repressed citizens. He also empowered his top advisory group, the presidential council, to supervise the actions.

The decree also ordered the Soviet government to draft legislation defining the crimes that are not subject to rehabilitation.

In a landmark speech in

November 1987, Gorbachev accused Stalin, who ruled the Soviet Union from 1924-53, of "enormous and unforgivable" crimes.

But in that speech he also called Stalin's collectivisation "a transformation of great importance."

In Monday's decree, there was no such equivocation.

"Thousands of people were subject to moral and physical torture," it said. "Many of them were annihilated. The lives of their families and next of kin were turned into one of humiliation and suffering without any hope."

The decrees "continued with the most cruel persistence for several decades," it said.

"Stalin and his immediate entourage seized practically unlimited power, depriving the Soviet people of freedoms that in a democratic society are considered to be natural and inalienable," it continued.

Western historians say as many as 20 million people were shot, starved to death in famines the Kremlin did everything to encourage, or simply vanished into the Gulag during Stalin's reign of terror.

Thousands of Stalin's victims were released from Labour camps and rehabilitated after Nikita Khrushchev denounced the dictator in a secret speech to the party in 1956, three years after Stalin died.

The work stalled during Leonid Brezhnev's years in power, but picked up again after Gorbachev came to power in 1985.

In a landmark speech in

Fire knocks out power in Manhattan

NEW YORK (AP) — Some Manhattan residents will have to make do without electricity for the next few days, the result of a power outage near the financial district.

The general strike, organised by nine unions, paralysed this Caribbean nation of 7 million people. Stores, factories and government offices were closed and most public transportation was halted.

Police said about 300 people were arrested in the capital of Santo Domingo and four other cities.

In Santo Domingo, one man was killed and two were injured when police and soldiers opened fire on protesters who set up

flaming barricades and threw rocks and bottles at cars, according to police. Security forces also used tear gas and batons to disperse protesters.

Police said another man was killed during a similar violent demonstration in San Cristobal, 28 kilometres west of capital.

Unions organised the nationwide work stoppage to protest against sharply higher consumer prices announced last Wednesday by the government of President Joaquin Balaguer.

The announcement prompted three days of violent protests in which five people were wounded by police, stores were looted and 200 people were arrested, according to police.

Balaguer, 83, who is to be inaugurated Thursday to a second

four-year term, lifted government subsidies, causing prices to rise, as part of an austerity programme recommended by the International Monetary Fund.

Gasoline prices rose by 83.6 per cent, flour 95.8 per cent and sugar 75 per cent, among other increases.

The government said Saturday it would announce this week price freeze on 30 items to offset the increases.

In 1984, during the last austere programme implemented by a government disturbances lasted three days and more than 100 people died.

The conservative Balaguer narrowly defeated his longtime leftist rival, former President Juan Bosch in a disputed election May 16.

But a large downtown shopping centre, fish market and a 1,550-unit middle-income apartment complex with numerous elderly tenants will be without electricity for several days.

The four-alarm fire at the electrical substation was reported at 11:50 a.m. (1550 GMT) and was under control at 5:25 p.m. (2125 GMT), said fire department spokeswoman Joe McGee. The cause was under investigation.

About 160 firefighters fought the blaze — 17 were treated for smoke inhalation and exhaustion. An acrid odor lingered for hours.

All afternoon Monday, workers streamed out of affected buildings in search of pay phones, buses, subways and, after walking down scores of flights of stairs, something cold to drink — much

to the delight of street vendors.

Unable to use Manhattan's subway trains, people walked across the Brooklyn Bridge in 85-degree weather to catch trains on the other side of the East River.

The New York Stock Exchange was not affected by the outage. But the American Stock Exchange, New York Mercantile Exchange and Commodity Exchange halted trading for the day at 1 p.m. (1700 GMT).

Hundreds of people were stuck in elevators at the World Trade Centre for up to 2½ hours until a backup generator brought the lifts down one by one, said D. Joy Faber, a spokeswoman for the port authority, which operates the 110-story twin skyscrapers.

"But even now, thousands of cases haven't been considered,

and a stain of injustice hasn't been removed from the innocent Soviet people who suffered during forced collectivisation, who were sentenced, deported with their families to remote regions without means of existence, without a right of appeal, and without even being aware of the term of their sentence," the decree said.

The decree specifically urges that clergymen and citizens who were persecuted for religious motives should be rehabilitated. Under Stalin, thousands of priests were shot and religious worship was sharply curtailed.

The decree excludes those who were "lawfully sentenced for crimes against the motherland and against the Soviet people" during World War II and in the prewar and postwar years.

It also did not attempt to consider what kind of compensation, if any, such victims should receive. An informal political group, called Memorial, has been demanding compensation and restoration of rights for Stalin's victims.

Gorbachev ordered the government of the Soviet Union and